

CHAP. 649.—An Act To amend that part of the Act approved August 29, 1916, relative to retirement of captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders of the line of the Navy.

June 22, 1926.
[H. R. 11355.]
[Public, No. 412.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That until March 5, 1929, the provisions contained in the Act approved August 29, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 579), which provide for the retirement of captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders of the line of the Navy who are more than fifty-six, fifty, and forty-five years of age, respectively, and who have become ineligible for promotion on account of such age, be, and the same are hereby, modified to the extent that captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders shall not become ineligible for promotion and shall not be retired until they have completed thirty-five, twenty-eight, and twenty-one years, respectively, of commissioned service in the Navy, and upon the completion of such service, if not recommended for promotion, they shall be retired without regard to age under the conditions specified in said Act: *Provided*, That the commissioned service of Naval Academy graduates, for the purpose of this Act only, shall be computed from June 30 of the calendar year in which the class with which they graduated completed its academic course, or, if its academic course was more or less than four years, from June 30 of the calendar year in which it would have completed an academic course of four years.

Navy.
Modification of age and service requirements for retirement and promotion of line captains, etc.
Vol. 39, p. 579

Proviso.
Commissioned service of Academy graduates, computed from June 30 of end of academic course.

Approved, June 22, 1926.

CHAP. 650.—An Act To authorize the destruction of paid United States checks.

June 22, 1926.
[H. R. 8034.]
[Public, No. 413.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General of the United States, respectively, are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be destroyed all United States Government checks and warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States, or by disbursing officers and agents of the United States, eight full fiscal years prior to the date of destruction, which checks and warrants have been paid and form the paid check files of the Treasury Department and of the General Accounting Office wherever stored under their respective control, after all unpaid checks and warrants have been listed as outstanding as now required by law: *Provided*, That such checks and warrants as, in their discretion, respectively, may be deemed necessary in the public interests or the legality of the negotiation of which has been questioned in any material respect by any party in interest may be preserved: *Provided further*, That such checks as may be of historic or sentimental interest may also be preserved.

United States checks.
Destruction of all, and warrants, issued eight years prior thereto.

Listing of all unpaid checks outstanding.

Provisos.
Preservation, if deemed necessary.

Of historical interest, etc.

SEC. 2. All claims on account of any check, checks, warrant, or warrants appearing to have been paid shall be barred if not presented to the General Accounting Office within six years after the date of issuance of the check, checks, warrant, or warrants involved.

Claims on account of apparently paid checks, etc., barred if not presented within six years after issue.

Approved, June 22, 1926.

CHAP. 657.—An Act To provide for the erection at Burns, Oregon, of a school for the use of the Piute Indian children.

June 23, 1926.
[S. 3749.]
[Public No. 414.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary

Burns, Oreg.